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Dynamical mobility edge for various random Landau Hamiltonians

By

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Abstract

We review recent results obtained within the framework of the integer quantum Hall effect in the spirit of the work of Germinet, Klein, Schenker in [GKS1]. Landau Hamiltonians perturbed by random electric or magnetic perturbations are shown to exhibit a dynamical mobility edge, that is a transition between a regime of dynamical localization and a regime of non trivial transport at a minimal rate. The focus is put on three situations of interest: 1) unbounded ergodic electric potentials, for which Landau gaps are filled; 2) non ergodic electric potentials; 3) random magnetic potentials.

§ 1. Introduction

Random Schrödinger operators appear in a natural way within the theory of integer quantum Hall effect, for impurities are responsible for the occurrence of the famous “plateaux” between two jumps of the Hall conductance, as pointed out by Bellissard [B]. This phenomenon discovered by von Klitzing et alii [Kli] has the particularity of being very robust. It can be described as follows: energies between two successive Landau levels are trapped so that the direct conductance vanishes and the Hall conductance is constant, while near the Landau levels wave-packets are expected to be delocalized. In particular, that dynamical localization fails near Landau levels has been shown by [BES] in the discrete setting.

For Anderson type perturbations of the Landau Hamiltonian in \mathbb{R}^2 , the existence of a dynamical mobility edge has been proved by Germinet, Klein, Schenker in [GKS1].

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A strong form of dynamical delocalization is obtained, and wave-packets are shown to travel at a given minimal speed (through a lower bound on high enough order moments) and for some energies that are asymptotically close to the Landau levels as the magnetic strength is large or the disorder is small.

The core of the proof relies on two main ingredients: the characterization of the region of dynamical localization of [GK3] where slow transport is shown to be absent, and the constancy of the Hall conductance in the region of dynamical localization. In particular we point out that the famous “Anderson localization” property, namely exponential decay of the eigenfunctions [An], is not strong enough to guarantee the constancy of the Hall conductance, and one requires more detailed informations on the eigenfunctions behaviour (see the property SUDEC [GK3, Eq.(3.12)] or [GKS1, Eq.(3.4)], where the bound on the eigenfunctions enables one to sum over an infinite number of them).

In [GKS2], the result is extended to more general ergodic models for which the Hall conductance is shown to be integer valued. In [GKM] unbounded electric potentials are considered, in which case the Landau gaps do not survive, as soon as the disorder is turned on. In [RM] non ergodic random electric potentials are studied. In [DGR], the result is extended to random magnetic potentials.

The fact that the same dynamical transition phenomenon holds in these quite different situations can be interpreted as another indication of the robustness of the integer quantum Hall effect.

Let us now describe the models and the typical type of results one obtains. Let $\mathbf{A} = (A_1, A_2) \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2)$ be a magnetic potential. Define the operator $H(\mathbf{A})$ as the self-adjoint operator generated in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by the closure of the quadratic form

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |i\nabla u + \mathbf{A}u|^2 dx, \quad u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2).$$

The magnetic field generated by \mathbf{A} is

$$B := \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}.$$

When the magnetic field is a constant $B > 0$, the operator is just the well-known Landau Hamiltonian, which we will denote by $H(\mathbf{A}_0)$, where A_0 generates the constant magnetic field B . It is well-known that the spectrum $\sigma(H(\mathbf{A}_0))$ of the Landau Hamiltonian $H(\mathbf{A}_0)$ consists of a sequence of infinitely degenerate eigenvalues, the so called Landau levels:

$$(1.1) \quad B_n = (2n - 1)B, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

For further reference, we also set

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{B}_1 =] - \infty, 2B[, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_n =]B_n - B, B_n + B[, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

We shall study random perturbations of $H(\mathbf{A}_0)$, either magnetic or electric. More precisely we consider operators of the form

$$(1.3) \quad H_{B,\lambda,\omega} = H(\mathbf{A}_0) + \lambda V_\omega \quad \text{on} \quad L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dx),$$

The parameter $\lambda \geq 0$ is the disorder parameter, and the electric perturbation V_ω is a random potential of the form

$$(1.4) \quad V_\omega(x) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \omega_\gamma u_\gamma,$$

where Γ is a countable subset of \mathbb{R}^2 (typically a lattice or a Delone set) and $u_\gamma = u(x - \gamma)$; the single site potential u is a nonnegative bounded measurable function on \mathbb{R}^d with compact support, uniformly bounded away from zero in a neighborhood of the origin; the ω_j 's are independent, identically distributed random variables, whose common probability distribution μ has a bounded density ρ . We fix constants for u by

$$(1.5) \quad C_- \chi_{\Lambda_{\delta_-}(0)} \leq u \leq C_+ \chi_{\Lambda_{\delta_+}(0)} \quad \text{with } C_\pm, \delta_\pm \in]0, \infty[,$$

and normalize u so that we have $\|\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} u_j\|_\infty \leq 1$.

Next, we consider

$$(1.6) \quad H_{B,\lambda,\omega} = H(\mathbf{A}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{A}_\omega), \quad \text{on} \quad L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dx),$$

where the magnetic perturbation \mathbf{A}_ω is given by a random magnetic potential of the form

$$(1.7) \quad \mathbf{A}_\omega(x) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \omega_\gamma \mathbf{u}_\gamma(x),$$

with $\mathbf{u}_\gamma(x) = (u_1(x - \gamma), u_2(x - \gamma))$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, u_1, u_2 being two given $C^1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ compactly supported functions, normalized so that $\|\sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \mathbf{u}_\gamma\|_\infty \leq 1$; as above the random variables $(\omega_\gamma)_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^2}$ are independent and identically distributed, supported on $[-1, 1]$, with common density ρ .

To investigate the localization and delocalization properties of such operators, we study the time spreading of wave-packets initially localized in space and energy at time $t = 0$.

Following [GK3, GK5, GKS1, GKS2], we set $\Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DL}}$ to be the region of complete localization (gaps included), that is, the set of energies where the multiscale analysis applies or the fractional moment method of [AENSS]. Its complement is the set of dynamical delocalization $\Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DD}}$. An energy $E \in \Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DD}}$ such that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $[E - \varepsilon, E + \varepsilon] \cap \Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DL}} \neq \emptyset$, is called a dynamical mobility edge.

As shown in [GK3], the region of complete localization $\Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DL}}$ can be characterized as the region of dynamical localization. To measure ‘dynamical localization’ we introduce

$$(1.8) \quad M_{B,\lambda,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, u, t) = \left\| \langle x - u \rangle^{\frac{p}{2}} e^{-itH_{B,\lambda,\omega}} \mathcal{X}(H_{B,\lambda,\omega}) \chi_u \right\|_2^2,$$

the random moment of order $p \geq 0$ at time t for the time evolution in the Hilbert-Schmidt norm, initially spatially localized in the square of side one around some origin $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (with characteristic function χ_u), and “localized” in energy by the function $\mathcal{X} \in C_{c,+}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Its time averaged expectation is given by

$$(1.9) \quad \mathcal{M}_{B,\lambda}(p, \mathcal{X}, T) = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \mathbb{E} \{ M_{B,\lambda,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, u, t) \} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} dt.$$

Note that in the ergodic situation, $\mathbb{E} \{ M_{B,\lambda,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, u, t) \} = \mathbb{E} \{ M_{B,\lambda,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, 0, t) \}$ for any $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$, so that it is enough to consider $u = 0$. But when translation invariance is lost, definitions like (1.8)-(1.9) are required.

It is proven in [GK3], for ergodic models, that $\Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DL}}$ coincides with the set of energies E for which there exists $\mathcal{X} \in C_{c,+}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathcal{X} \equiv 1$ on some open interval containing E , $\alpha \geq 0$, and $p > 4\alpha + 22$, such that

$$(1.10) \quad \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T^\alpha} \mathcal{M}_{B,\lambda}(p, \mathcal{X}, T) < \infty,$$

in which case it is also shown in [GK3] that (1.10) holds for any $p \geq 0$ with $\alpha = 0$.

The typical results that are proved for Hamiltonians of the form (1.3) and (1.6) read as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *Given N , for suitable parameters B, λ , operators $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$ exhibit dynamical localization and delocalization in each Landau band \mathcal{B}_n , $n = 1, \dots, N$, that is, for any $n = 1, \dots, N$,*

$$(1.11) \quad \Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DL}} \cap \mathcal{B}_n \neq \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad \Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DD}} \cap \mathcal{B}_n \neq \emptyset.$$

In particular, there exists dynamical mobility edges $E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) \in \mathcal{B}_n$, $j = 1, 2$ (it is possible that $E_{1,n}(B, \lambda) = E_{2,n}(B, \lambda)$).

Since $E \in \Xi_{B,\lambda}^{\text{DD}}$ means dynamical delocalization in the sense that (1.10) does not hold for any $\mathcal{X} \in C_{c,+}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathcal{X} \equiv 1$ on some open interval containing E , $\alpha \geq 0$, and $p > 4\alpha + 22$, Theorem 1.1 has the following consequence in terms of transport properties of the random Landau Hamiltonian $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$

Theorem 1.2. *Given N , for suitable parameters B, λ , the random Landau Hamiltonian $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$ exhibits dynamical delocalization in each Landau band \mathcal{B}_n , $n =$*

$1, \dots, N$: there exists at least one energy $E_n(B, \lambda) \in \mathcal{B}_n$, such that for every $\mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{C}_{c,+}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathcal{X} \equiv 1$ on some open interval $J \ni E_n(B, \lambda)$ and $p > 0$, we have

$$(1.12) \quad \mathcal{M}_{B,\lambda}(p, \mathcal{X}, T) \geq C_{p,\mathcal{X}} T^{\frac{p}{4}-6},$$

for all $T \geq 0$ with $C_{p,\mathcal{X}} > 0$.

As mentioned at the beginning, the core of the proof goes back to [GKS1] for ergodic bounded potentials of the form (1.4) and relies on two main ingredients: the characterization of the region of dynamical localization of [GK3] and the constancy of the Hall conductance in the region of dynamical localization.

In [GKM], where unbounded electric potentials are considered, the analysis of the properties of the Hall conductance relies on the work [GKS2], for one needs to know a priori that the Hall conductance is integer valued in the region of dynamical localization.

In [RM] the random electric potential is designed using a Delone underlying set, so that ergodicity is lost. In particular the analysis of [GKS2] fails and one rather uses the more direct approach of [GKS1]. The analog of the characterization of the region of dynamical localization of [GK3] is established in [RM].

In [DGR], the result is extended to random magnetic potentials, a challenging class of models, for which localization is not yet widely established (see however [GhHK]).

We point out that the location of the spectrum is part of the study of the model in order to make sure that statements in (1.11) are not empty.

In the remaining part of this note, we shall review the results of these three last works: [GKM] in Section 2, [RM] in Section 3 and [DGR] in Section 4.

§ 2. Unbounded ergodic random electric potential

In this section, we review the result of [GKM] where the density ρ is taken $\text{supp } \rho = \mathbb{R}$. The function ρ is assumed to satisfy a fast decay property:

$$(2.1) \quad \rho(\omega) \leq \rho_0 \exp(-|\omega|^\alpha),$$

for some $\rho_0 \in]0, +\infty[$ and $\alpha > 0$. Under these hypotheses, $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$ is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with probability one, with the bound $(\langle x \rangle := \sqrt{1 + |x|^2})$

$$(2.2) \quad H_{B,\lambda,\omega} \geq -c_\omega (\log \langle x \rangle)^\beta, \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

for any given $\beta > \alpha^{-1}$, with c_ω depending also on α, β, d .

The particularity of this model is that, as soon as $\lambda > 0$, the spectrum fills the Landau gaps and we have

$$(2.3) \quad \sigma(H_{B,\lambda,\omega}) = \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathbb{P} - \text{a.s.}$$

The fact that the Landau gaps are immediately filled up as soon as the disorder is turned on implies that the approach used in [GKS1] is non applicable, and the authors resorts to the full theory developed in [GKS2], which is the analog of [BES, AG] but in a continuum setting.

Theorem 2.1 ([GKM]). *Let $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$ be a random Landau Hamiltonian as above. For each $n = 1, 2, \dots$, if λ is small enough (depending on n) there exist dynamical mobility edges $E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) \in \mathcal{B}_n$, $j = 1, 2$, such that*

$$(2.4) \quad \max_{j=1,2} |E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) - B_n| \leq K_n(B) \lambda |\log \lambda|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \lambda \rightarrow 0,$$

with a finite constant $K_n(B)$. (It is possible that $E_{1,n}(B, \lambda) = E_{2,n}(B, \lambda)$, i.e., dynamical delocalization occurs at a single energy.)

§ 3. Non ergodic random electric potential

In this section we present results obtained in [RM] for Landau Hamiltonians with non ergodic potentials. Consider the random operator as in (1.3), namely

$$(3.1) \quad H_{B,\lambda,\omega} = (-i\nabla - \mathbf{A}_0)^2 + \lambda V_\omega,$$

where this time V_ω is a Delone-Anderson potential, defined by

$$(3.2) \quad V_\omega(x) = \sum_{\gamma \in D} \omega_\gamma u(x - \gamma),$$

where D is a Delone set, i.e. a uniformly discrete and relatively dense set in \mathbb{R}^2 , not necessarily periodic and (ω_γ) are i.i.d random variables with common probability density ρ and $\text{supp } \rho = [-m_0, M_0]$. Locations of obstacles being irregular, ergodicity is lost.

We assume furthermore that the Landau bands $\mathcal{B}_n(B, \lambda)$ containing the spectrum of $H_{B,\lambda,\omega}$ are disjoint, that is

$$\lambda(m_0 + M_0) < 2B$$

Theorem 3.1 ([RM]). *For each $n = 1, 2, \dots$, if B is large enough (depending on n) there exist dynamical mobility edges $E_{j,n}(B, \lambda)$, $j = 1, 2$, with*

$$(3.3) \quad \max_{j=1,2} |E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) - B_n| \leq K_n(\lambda) \frac{\log B}{B} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } B \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $K_n(\lambda)$ denotes a finite constant. (It is possible that $E_{1,n}(B, \lambda) = E_{2,n}(B, \lambda)$, i.e., dynamical delocalization occurs at a single energy.)

To get such a result, one has to extend the bootstrap multiscale analysis of [GK1] as well as the characterization of the Anderson metal-insulator transition of [GK3]. Next we take advantage of the approach of [GKS1] to prove the transition, for it does not require ergodicity (note that results from [GKS2] are not applicable here).

We say H_ω exhibits strong Hilbert-Schmidt (HS) dynamical localization in the open interval I if for all $\mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{C}_{c,+}^\infty(I)$ we have

$$\sup_{u \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} M_{u,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, t) \right) < \infty \quad \text{for all } p \geq 0$$

H_ω exhibits strong HS-dynamical localization at an energy E if there exists an open interval I with $E \in I$, such that there is strong HS-dynamical localization in the open interval. Next we define the region of complete localization for H_ω as

$$(3.4) \quad \Sigma_{CL} = \{E \in \mathbb{R} : H_\omega \text{ exhibits strong HS-dynamical localization at } E\}$$

Note that if $E \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_\omega$ for a.e. ω , then $E \in \Sigma_{CL}$.

To state the result we need the following definitions. Given $\theta > 0$, $E \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $L \in 6\mathbb{N}$, we say that the box $\Lambda_L(x)$ is (θ, E) -suitable for H_ω if $E \notin \sigma_{\omega,x,L}$ and

$$\|\Gamma_{x,L} R_{\omega,x,L}(E) \chi_{x,L/3}\|_{x,L} \leq \frac{1}{L^\theta},$$

where $\Gamma_{x,L} = \chi_{\bar{\Lambda}_{L-1}(x) \setminus \Lambda_{L-3}(x)}$.

Next, we say that H_ω satisfies a uniform Wegner estimate with Hölder exponent s in an open interval \mathcal{J} if for every $E \in \mathcal{J}$ there exists a constant Q_E , bounded on compact subintervals of \mathcal{J} and $0 < s \leq 1$ such that

$$(3.5) \quad \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathbb{P}\{\text{dist}(\sigma_{\omega,x,L}, E) \leq \eta\} \leq Q_E \eta^s L^d$$

for all $\eta > 0$ and $L \in 2\mathbb{N}$. It satisfies a uniform Wegner estimate at an energy E if it satisfies a uniform Wegner estimate in an open interval \mathcal{J} such that $E \in \mathcal{J}$.

The following is a reformulation of the Bootstrap Multiscale Analysis (MSA) of Germinet and Klein [GK1] in the non ergodic setting.

Theorem 3.2 ([RM]). *Assume H_ω satisfies a uniform Wegner estimate with Hölder exponent s . Given $\theta > d/s$, for each $E \in \mathcal{J}$ there exists a finite scale $\mathcal{L}_\theta(E) = \mathcal{L}(\theta, E, Q_E, d, s)$, bounded in compact subintervals of \mathcal{J} , such that if for $\mathcal{L} > \mathcal{L}_\theta(E)$ the following holds*

$$(3.6) \quad \inf_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbb{P}\{\Lambda_{\mathcal{L}}(x) \text{ is } (\theta, E)\text{-suitable}\} > 1 - \frac{1}{841^d},$$

then there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ and $C_\zeta > 0$ such that

$$(3.7) \quad \sup_{u \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbb{E} \left(\sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} \|\chi_{x+u} f(H_\omega) E_\omega(I(\delta_0)) \chi_u\|_2^2 \right) \leq C_\zeta e^{-|x|^\zeta},$$

for $0 < \zeta < 1$, where $I(\delta_0) = [E - \delta_0, E + \delta_0]$. Moreover, $E \in \Sigma_{CL}$.

We define the multiscale analysis region for H_ω as the set of energies where we can perform the bootstrap MSA, i.e.

$$(3.8) \quad \Sigma_{MSA} = \{E \in \mathbb{R} : H_\omega \text{ satisfies a uniform Wegner estimate at } E \text{ and (3.6) holds for some } \mathcal{L} > \mathcal{L}_\theta(E)\}$$

By Theorem 3.2, we have $\Sigma_{MSA} \subset \Sigma_{CL}$.

The following result is an extension of Theorem 2.11 [GK3], for the non ergodic setting in annealed regimes

Theorem 3.3 ([RM]). *Let H_ω be as above. Let $\mathcal{X} \in C_{c,+}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathcal{X} \equiv 1$ on some open interval $J \subset \mathcal{J}$, $\alpha \geq 0$ and $p > p(\alpha, s) := 12\frac{d}{s} + 2\alpha\frac{d}{s}$. If*

$$(3.9) \quad \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{u \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{1}{T^\alpha} \mathbb{E}(\mathcal{M}_{u,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, T)) < \infty,$$

then $J \subset \Sigma_{MSA}$. In particular, it follows that (3.9) holds for any $p \geq 0$.

Moreover, [RM] strengthens this result by improving it in a quenched regime.

Theorem 3.4. *Let H_ω , \mathcal{X} and α be as above and $p > p(\alpha, s) := 15\frac{d}{s} + 2\alpha\frac{d}{s}$. If*

$$(3.10) \quad \liminf_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{u \in \mathbb{Z}^d} T^{\frac{s}{2}} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{M}_{u,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, T) > T^\alpha) = 0,$$

then $J \subset \Sigma_{MSA}$. In particular, it follows that (3.10) holds for any $p \geq 0$.

The last theorem relies on the following lemma that makes the link between a slow transport property of the dynamics and the uniform initial length scale estimate we need to start the adapted MSA.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $\theta > d/s$ and $\gamma > d/s$. There exists $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(I, p, \theta, \gamma, d, \alpha, s, p_0, Q_I)$ such that for any $u \in \tilde{\Lambda}_{L/3}(y)$ with $L(I, \epsilon) \geq \mathcal{L}$ and $E \in I$ fixed, if*

$$(3.11) \quad p > p(\theta, \gamma, d, \alpha, s) := \alpha \frac{(\theta s + d)}{s} + 9\theta + 3\gamma + 2d + \frac{d}{s}$$

then, for $T = \epsilon^{-1}$,

$$(3.12) \quad \left\{ \omega : \|\Gamma_{y,L} R_\omega(E + i\epsilon) \mathcal{X}(H_\omega) \chi_u\| > \frac{1}{2L(I, \epsilon)^{\theta + \gamma + d}} \right\} \subset \{ \omega : \mathcal{M}_{u,\omega}(p, \mathcal{X}, T) > T^\alpha \}.$$

§ 4. Ergodic random magnetic potential

In this section, we review the result of [DGR]. The Hamiltonian is of the form (1.6), that is the randomness occurs through the magnetic potential only. More precisely, we denote by

$$H_{B,\lambda,\omega,\eta} := H(\mathbf{A}_0 + \lambda \mathbf{A}_{\omega,\eta})$$

the corresponding magnetic random operator with a common density of the random variables

$$\rho_\eta(s)ds = C_\eta \eta^{-1} \exp(-|s|\eta^{-1}) \chi_{[-1,1]}(s), \quad \eta > 0,$$

and C_η such that $\int \rho_\eta ds = 1$ (note that $\frac{1}{2} \leq C_\eta \leq 1$ for $\eta \in]0, 1]$). The support of ρ_η is $[-1, 1]$ for all $\eta > 0$, but as η goes to zero, the disorder becomes weaker in the sense that for most γ the coupling ω_γ is small. We may speak of a diluted random model.

The almost sure spectrum is denoted by $\Sigma_{B,\lambda,\eta}$ and is contained in a union of intervals $\mathcal{I}_n(B, \lambda) = [a_n(B, \lambda), b_n(B, \lambda)] \ni B_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, if $\mathbb{N} \ni N \leq C(B\lambda^2)^{-1}$ for some finite constant C , then

$$(4.1) \quad \Sigma_{B,\lambda,\eta} \cap (-\infty, B_N + B] \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^N \mathcal{I}_n(B, \lambda) \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^N [B_n - C\lambda\sqrt{nB}, B_n + C\lambda\sqrt{nB}],$$

for some constant $C < \infty$. As a consequence, for any integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$, the first N intervals $\mathcal{I}_n(B, \lambda)$, $n = 1, \dots, N$, are disjoint for λ small enough. More precisely, for any $B \in (0, \infty)$ there exists λ_* such that for any $n \leq N$ and any $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_*)$ we have $\mathcal{I}_n(B, \lambda) \cap \mathcal{I}_{n+1}(B, \lambda) = \emptyset$, that is $b_n(B, \lambda) < a_{n+1}(B, \lambda)$. We denote by $\mathbb{G}_n(B, \lambda) = (b_n(B, \lambda); a_{n+1}(B, \lambda))$ the n -th gap of the spectrum. We say that the couple (B, λ) respects the *disjoint band condition* if we have

$$(4.2) \quad \mathbb{G}_n(B, \lambda) \neq \emptyset \text{ for any } n \leq N.$$

It follows from (4.1) that the disjoint band condition is satisfied if $\lambda \leq C\sqrt{B/N}$ for some constant $C < \infty$.

Theorem 4.1 ([DGR]). *Fix $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $H_{B,\lambda,\omega,\eta}$ be the Hamiltonian described above, satisfying the disjoint band condition (4.2). Then there exists a finite constant $\kappa_N > 0$ (depending on B and N) and $\Lambda = \Lambda(B, N) > 0$, such that for any $\lambda \in (0, \Lambda]$ and $\eta \in (0, c_{B,J}\lambda|\log \lambda|^{-2}]$, for all $n = 1, \dots, N$, there exist dynamical mobility edges $E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) \in \mathcal{B}_n$, $j = 1, 2$, such that*

$$(4.3) \quad \max_{j=1,2} |E_{j,n}(B, \lambda) - B_n| \leq \kappa_N \lambda^2.$$

(It is possible that $E_{1,n}(B, \lambda) = E_{2,n}(B, \lambda)$, i.e., dynamical delocalization occurs at a single energy.)

We further note that [DGR] provides large classes of magnetic potentials for which the almost sure spectrum $\Sigma_{B,\lambda,\eta}$ is shown to contain full intervals, of size $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ uniformly in $\eta > 0$, centered at B_n , $n = 1, \dots, N$. We refer to [DGR, Theorem 3.1].

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